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nian State that the League might well some day decide to back with its support, moral or military. The report is the result of most careful study by an American commission summoned to Washington by the President; but unless the allied and associated powers find a way to break the present alliance of the Turkish Nationalists and the Russian Soviet Government, the Wilson report and other recommendations like it are of no more consequence than the paper upon which they are written. Armenia is being "protected" today by Russian power, and in a practical way that Great Britain and France cannot duplicate. Those of her sons who conspire against or who resist Russian rule, whether because it is Russian or whether because it is imposed authority, are finding the Soviet soldiery as remorseless in execution of the alleged guilty as ever the Turks were. It is said that already 12,000 resisters, men of character and intelligence, have been shot after drumhead trials.

#### The British Government's Suggestion

On January 4 the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations received a telegram from the British Premier, suggesting that President Wilson cable his instructions direct to the American commissioner at Constantinople. This suggestion is based on advices received from the British commissioners at Tiflis and Constantinople, and evidently is given hoping that the American commissioner would co-operate with them. The State Department announced, January 5, that the suggestion would not be accepted. President Wilson announces that he still awaits advice direct from the League's Council as to how he is to advise his commissioner to proceed.

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## SECRETARY COLBY VISITS SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

Secretary Colby, of the Department of State, carried on a battleship of the navy and accompanied by high naval, army, and civilian representatives of the people of the United States, left the country in December, bound for a round of courtesy calls in certain of the countries of South America—in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

On arriving in Rio de Janeiro on the 21st the visitors were welcomed with much cordiality and lavish display by the Brazilian Government, and later by other leading cultural and commercial organizations of the capital city.

At the State banquet in honor of the guests, President Pessoa said:

Your visit is a source of much happiness to us. Your presence reminds me of the happy days I passed in the United States. The two continents of America, so great in the riches of nature, are bound by bonds of common ideals. By common destiny the two continents are devoted to culture and democracy. To complete the work of democratic civilization entered upon by North and South America, even yet more intimate relations are necessary between the peoples of the two continents.

We have much to learn from you. We not only see here your commercial citizens, but the visits of your statesmen remind us anew of our common political aims. For this reason we have received with great pleasure various North American statesmen and also yourself today. We welcome you not only because of your vigorous personality, but also for the high nature of the mission with which President Wilson has entrusted you. Personally, I never will forget my association with him in the Peace Conference, where his loyal friendship for and support of Brazil never failed.

I feel that I speak for all Brazil in toasting the greatness of the United States, our unbreakable friendship and the health of President Wilson and yourself.

On December 24 Secretary Colby and his aides formally bade farewell to their Brazilian hosts and set out for Montevideo, to be the guests of the State of Uruguay. The last day of their visit in Rio de Janeiro they were driven to the Chamber of Deputies, in the Monroe Palace, where the Secretary said:

Every man, woman, and child calling the republics of the Western Hemisphere home owes a debt of gratitude to Brazil for having perpetuated this impressive memorial as the tribute of civilization to democracy. Coming from the United States, which first promulgated the doctrine of the great American President, Monroe, every citizen of the United States must be thrilled to look at this palace and see in it a vindication of the policy which has made for the advancement and protection of the republics linked together by it. It is the hope of the people of my country that the bonds thus created by this doctrine shall never fail to command respect, secure the right to independence and liberty, and never prove irksome or be unjustly used to impair its unity or universal value.

Uruguay began to offer its hospitality on December 29. The Senate of the national legislature held a special session and Secretary Colby addressed the members. The evening of the same day President Brum gave a formal banquet in the Government House. Commenting on the Monroe Doctrine, the Secretary of State for the United States said:

I cannot understand how there can be any misconception, even the slightest, of the far-sighted, unselfish, and fraternal policy of the Monroe Doctrine, in the light of its century of useful service, not to this hemisphere alone, but to the world; for it must be remembered that no countries have so fully and so profitably participated in the fruitage of stable government, of unmolested national independence, and law-abiding liberty in South America as have the nations of Europe, to whom the declarations contained in the Monroe Doctrine are primarily intended to apply.

I have heard this venerable doctrine strangely distorted and variously characterized. The author of the somewhat discredited German policy of blood and iron called it an international impertinence, and a later critic has declared it to be an anachronism. That it should receive universal approval was probably too much to expect. That it is universally respected is doubtless enough.

And what was it originally and what has it ever been but a solemn affirmation by the United States of its belief in the capacity for self-government of each of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and an equally solemn engagement to safeguard them to the extent of its power against interference from any quarter while forging ahead through the trials and vicissitudes which lie in the pathway of every nascent State?

Felicitous hospitality in manifold forms continued until the 31st, when a cruiser of the Argentine navy arrived and became the moving home of the Colby party en route to Buenos Aires.

Just before he left Montevideo, Mr. Colby said that the reason why the United States especially wished his mission to succeed was because of a very sincere desire on the part of the Administration and the people of the North to allay any feeling of mistrust that might exist against the United States, distrust which was manufactured to a considerable extent, he felt sure, by the propaganda of rivals.

One of the felicitous incidents of the stay in Montevideo was a visit to the tomb of José Artigas, a great Uruguayan jurist, where a wreath was laid, testifying to the respect of President Wilson for the great dead.

On arriving at Buenos Aires, January 1, another round of formal dinners, luncheons, speeches, and conferences began, President Irogoyen living up to the highest standards of formal courtesy, although known not to be overfriendly to the United States.

## THE UNITED STATES AND SAN DOMINGO

By direction of the President, Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U. S. N., military governor of San Domingo, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the friendly purposes of the United States in the employment, pursuant to rights derived from the Treaty of 1907, of its military forces within the Dominican Republic, for the restoration of public order and the protection of life and property, have been substantially achieved; and

Whereas it has always been the desire and intention of the Government of the United States to withdraw its aid as soon as it could do so consistently with the said purpose, and as soon as the improved conditions in Santo Domingo, to which the United States has sought to contribute, should give promise of permanence:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Snowden, rear admiral, United States Navy, military governor of the Dominican Republic, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned that the Government of the United States believes the time has arrived when it may, with a due sense of its responsibility to the people of the Dominican Republic, inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs.

Announcement is therefore made that a commission of representative Dominican citizens will be appointed, the personnel of which will shortly be announced, to which it is my purpose to attach a technical adviser. This commission will be intrusted with the formulation of amendments to the constitution and a general revision of the laws of the republic, including the drafting of a new election law. Such amendments to the constitution and such laws, or such revision of existing laws as may be recommended by the commission, upon approval by the military government in occupation, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and to the national congress of the Dominican Republic respectively.

The reason for this action by the United States, given by the State Department, is that "complete tranquillity has existed for some time throughout the republic, and the people for the first time in many years have been enabled to devote themselves to peaceful occupations without fear of disturbance." American occupation began in November, 1916, "with no immediate or ulterior object of destroying the sovereignty of Santo Domingo." Instead it has hoped to restore its credit, bring order out of the chaos of its finances, and protect it from foreign creditors. The American military government, according to Washington officials, has so ordered the insular finances that all arrears of indebtedness due now have been paid, including payment of interest on the bonded debt. Expenses of government, with prompt payment of salaries, has gone hand in hand with settlement of old accounts, and the insular treasury now has \$3,200,000 in its coffers. Taxes have been collected without fear or favor. Fiscal departments have been reorganized and modernized and the burdens of revenue production have been put upon "interests" best able to carry them.

Presumably this action of the United States has been hastened somewhat by publicity recently given to reports

from the island indicating that the Dominicans were restive in their pecuniary prosperity and critical of the prolongation of political control from without.

The terms of the proclamation and the method of withdrawal there outlined are such as to make certain that the transfer will be gradual, not abrupt, and that the United States, as in Cuba, will keep a string attached to any final plan of insular home rule, at least on fiscal matters.

## AMERICAN TRADES UNIONISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA

American trades unionism aligns itself with British trades unionism and with leaders of the British Independent Labor Party in repudiation of the program of the Third International. The text of the reply of the American Federation of Labor may be found in the October issue of *The Federationist*. We quote from it the more salient parts:

"The Amsterdam executive (referring to the International Federation of Trade Unions) has issued throughout the world and sent to the American Federation of Labor for circulation in this country a declaration calling for international revolutionary measures by labor in aid of the Soviets in their war against Poland.

"The chairman of the British Labor Party, claiming to speak for the British trade union labor movement, has sent a cablegram along similar lines and apparently calling for similar action. The contents of these messages are thoroughly revolutionary and obviously animated with the desire to use extreme measures for strengthening the hold of Soviet power in Russia and enabling it to extend its influence and to dominate neighboring countries.

### Federation Not Revolutionary

"The American Federation of Labor is not a revolutionary body and has never had any affiliation with any revolutionary body which would require it to give serious consideration to revolutionary proposals of any kind. While recognizing the need of revolution against autocratic governments, organized labor in this country regards the American Government as being essentially democratic.

"The American Federation of Labor has always declared for and stood by the demand against large standing armies, for the limitation of munitions of war, and for a reduction in naval establishments. But if the production of war materials were to cease entirely all small nations would be utterly helpless and at the mercy of their larger neighbors. Smaller countries like Belgium would be utterly powerless, while Poland and Georgia would fall into the hands of Soviet Russia. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the defeat of Poland by the Soviets was the concise and immediate object, both of the British Council of Action and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"There can be little doubt that the whole movement was largely devised at Moscow and originated at the conference of the Third or Communist Internationale a few weeks previously. Lenin had called for precisely this action on the part of the labor organizations in western Europe. The aggressive and violent character of the Bolshevik régime is now due primarily, not to the certainty of their hold upon the Russian Government or upon the victories of the "red" armies, but upon the co-operation of European labor.

### For American Principles

"The American Federation of Labor is utterly and wholly opposed to anything that approaches any form of assistance to Soviets.

"There have been indications that the Italian uprising and the radical stand taken by Smillie in England were planned to take place at the same time as the expected fall of Warsaw, and to mark the beginning of a general Bolshevik or a near-Bolshevik upheaval throughout Europe.